WEEKLY GALLAWAY & KRATING,

SATURDAY, : : JULY 3, 1880

FOR PRESIDENT. S. HANCOCK, OF PENNSYLVANIA

HON. WM. H. ENGLISH, OF INDIANA

When the Chicago convention consign merged, the Democrats were not disposed is treatment of General Hancock shows the itteness of the man. So small and maligant is his nature, that he disregarded courlesy and military law in his efforts to avenge his personal feelings. Grant has been the deadly enemy of Hancock for years. While he was general of the army, and afterward tion at Chicago. But, shrewd and practical House which Grant coveted. "The stone broadest sense. It has shown that when which the builders rejected is become the

head of the corner."

something with which to charge Hancock and justice. Nay more, in that short time with as much industry as Japhet searched he showed to the country and the world for his father. There is Garfield's record as reported by his own party, staring them in the face with all its black and hideous deformity. They are determined to trump up something as an offset. But in nosing into the life of Hancock, they find it so stainless that they are forced to resort to the dirty extent to the country and the world that although clothed with absolute military officially and privately," as shoolving the nod that true spirit of patriotisms, that he held the military power and authority substitute the reconstruction acts were put in operation. General U. S. A.

The reference in General Sherman's letter to the "relations" which General Hancock "chose to assume toward him (the President) officially and privately," as shell the true spirit of patriotisms, that he held the military power and authority substitute the time the reconstruction acts were put in operation. General Hancock was transferred to the "clations" which General Hancock "chose to assume toward him (the President) officially and privately," as shell the "relations" which General Hancock "chose to assume toward him (the President) officially and privately," as the officially and privately, as the personal preferences, is thus explained. At the time the reconstructions of the "relations" which General Hancock "chose to assume toward him (the President) officially and privately," as the officially and privately, as the privately and privately as the personal preferences. that they are forced to resort to the dirty expedients of desperate politicians—that of forgery. As soon as Hancock was nomina
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neid the min' ary power and authority such they are forced to resort to the dirty expedients of desperate politicians—that of forgery are forced to resort to the dirty expedients of the force of the for ted a lying reporter hastened to the residence of Prof. Tonry, of Baltimore, to interview with the civil administration of the governagain he was numined it will be necessary to improvise a new Republican literature. It won't to even ng words, but Mrs. Tonry was inex-

n which he flatly contradicts the reported in

but the life was squeezed out of it the day it was born. But the fabricated apers. They act upon the principle that a rieus to see what falsehood will next be fab-

accursed plague of sectionalism and the inauguration of retrenchment, reform, and that era of good feeling which will bury out of sight forever the bitterness and animosities of the past and give the convention of the past and give the convention will, therefore, be held on the four-terness and animosities of the past and give the convention will, therefore, be held on the four-terness and animosities of the past and give the convention will, therefore, be held on the four-terness and animosities of the past and give the convention will, therefore, be held on the four-terness and and Nowlan, of Chicago, were present. It was found inocursed plague of sectionalism and the the country a new start in the race to greatness and prosperity. For twelve years General Hancock has been regarded as a man of ability and enlarged patriotism. But high as has been the estimate of his character, it has never been equal to his merits. He is one of that kind of men who improves on acquaintance. He represents the highest type of the soldier and every hour that passes demonstrated to be expended by law. strates his statesmanship. The eternal truths which he so forcibly uttered while commanding the fifth military division, showed that he had as clear a conception of the genius of our country as Webster ever expressed, and every new development as to his past history shows the greatness and statesmanship of the man. As evidence of this we would refer to a speech evidence of this we would refer to a speech which General Hancock delivered in Wash-

address on the part of the citizens, and Gen ral Hancock responded as follows:

eral Hancock responded as follows:

CITERESS OF WASHINGTON—I thank you for this testimony of your confidence in my ability to perform my duty in a new and different sphere. Educated as a soldier in the mititary school of our country and on the field of the size war and American rebellion. I need not assure you that my course as a district commander will be characterized by the same size it soldierly obstatence to the law there taught me as a release. I know no other guide or higher duty. Misreplementations and misconstruction arising from the passions of the hour, and spread by those who do got know that devotion to duty has zoverned my activity in every moment, may meet me out I fear them not. My highest desire will be to perform the duties of my new sphere, not in his later as of parties or particular, but for the benefit of my country, the honor of the people committed to my care. I ask, then citizens, that I may not be judged in advance and that time may be permitted to develop my country and in the may be permitted to develop my country and in the may be permitted to develop my country also my devices for my devotion to duty and my country, I shall be satisfied with your verdict, and if a generous country shall approve my actions in the future as it has in the past my highest ambition will have been achieved. As a soldier I am to administer them to the satisfaction of my country I shall indeed by happy in the consciousness of a duty performed. I am about to leave your city—the

Here, in his first utterances after the war, deneral Hancock speaks like apatriot. About the time this speech was delivered the hate of the north toward the south had culmiieneral Grant to the obscurity from which, nated. Federal soldiers who, like Hancock or his own sake, he should never have had been wounded in battle, sought the humiliation and degradation of the vanquished. Many were the methods devised to enable malignant men to taste the sweets of revenge. But General W. S. Hancock rose above the passions of the hour, and said: "My highest desire will be to perform the duties of my new sphere, not in the interest of parties or partisans, but for the benefit of my country, the honor of my profession, and, I when President, he never permitted an op- trust, also tor the welfare of the people comportunity to pass in which he could annoy or mitted to my care." The country knows how mortify Hancock, and in arranging the com- faithful he was to his yow. General Hanmortify Hancock, and in arranging the com-mands of the different military departments cock improves on acquaintance, and he will he twice ignored the just claims of Hancock | continue to do so to the close of his adminisand assigned other officers. As there never tration as President of the United States. was a better hater than General Grant, it is Men of eminence generally shrink in public not likely that he would vote for Hancock, estimation the nearer you approach them. even with his own bitter disappointment at But the more people know of Hancock, the his failure to receive the Republican nomina- higher he towers up. His experience as an administrative officer, though short, has man that he is, it is highly probable that he shown him entirely competent to grasp foresees the election of the Democratic nomi- civil administration is all its importance; in nee. But Harcock has had his triumph. He its length and breadth. It has also shown has lived to see Grant repudiated by his own another important element in his character party, and will occupy that seat in the White | that of integrity, ability and manhood in the

placed in the most trying and difficult posi-tion he had the manhood to discharge his duty in the light of the constitution and laws of his country, notwithstanding an ad-ministration of hate stood behind him, determined to violate every principle of right

THE RIGHT OF TRIAL BY JURY, THE HA THE PREEDOM OF SPEECH, THE NATURAL

A Hipt to Boards of Health and Heads

In case the gas company have no retorts large enough for, 'bloated bondholders,' aldermen and others, who fill a large space in the flesh, an enterprising company can conpages of an interesting book were illumina-ted by the gas of a sympathizing friend, and perhaps it may happen that light would be shed upon an old love letter by the light fur-

day afternoon, the turning fluid running over an acre of ground. A number of men gging trenches were seriously and proba-y fatally burned, being unable to get out of the way of the flames, so quickly did they spread. A portion of the Bradford fire department went to Olean yesterday afternoon to aid in the protection of property in the vicinity. Firemen were in demand at now command a division, might be placed in ten dollars per hour for throwing up embankments. The still and building of the Aome refinery made a narrow escape from destruction. At ten o'clock tonight the fire is under control. The loss at present is estimated at thirty-five thousand dollars.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Frequent and heavy showers throughout the northwest have al-ready damaged the harvest of wheat and im-peded the cultivation of corn and hay mak-ing. In central Illinois last night there were into the open fields for some days. Unless the weather clears and remains dry, damage equal to that of two years ago may result. Unfavorable reports from Minnesota are re-ecved, but not verified as yet.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 2.—At a meeting held here lust night by the Irish-American Re-publican club, Messis. Morrison and Nowlan,

A NOTED divine says: "I have been using

Degrees Conferred by a Hebrew Colington on the twenty-fourth of September, 1867, just before his departure for Louisiana. He was serenaded at the Metropolitan hotel, and General Cobb, of Wisconsin, who held a command under Hancock, made the opening of American Hebrew congregations.

HANCOCK AND GRANT.

Their Quarrel Over the Military "Over slaughing" of the Former by the Latter-A Warm Controversy-A Slight which General Hancock never can Forget.

His Juniors in Rank Placed Over Hin after the Death of General Thomas -His Views on the Subject Stated to General Sherman in Unmistakable Terms.

Sufferings of a Texas Pacific Survey isg Party in the Texas Sand Mills. Philadelphia Telegraph: That part of General Hancock's later career which has caused the most comment is his complaint of being "overslaughed" in the army at the time of the death of General Thomas, in time of the death of General Thomas, in having his juniors in rank placed over him, and his fierce quarret with General Grant. On the thirteeuth of April, 1870, General Hancock addressed the following telegraphic dispatch to General W. T. Sherman, dated St. Louis: "If my rank will not entitle me to a division, and the changes in the departments are such as to make it practicable, I would prefer this (St. Louis) station. I leave at once for St. Paul." The next day the following telegram was sent in reply:

telegram was sent in reply: Headquarters United States Army, Washington, April 14, 1870. Your dispatch from St. Louis has been received ad I will answer you by mail. In the contemplated sanges your post will not be altered. W. T. SHERMAN, General

Headquartnes United States Ahmy, Washington, April 14, 1870. General W. S. Hancock, Commanding Departm of Dakota, St. Paul, Minnesota:

of Dakota, St. Paul, Minnesota:

General I have laid your dispatch from 8 outs before the President, who authorizes me, ay that your wishes and claims for the succession of the command of the military division of the Pific, made vacant by General Thomas's death, weit dirty considered, and also your preference for the partment of the Missouri, in case of large in its commander, were also some to him, but he has ordered other so. The President authorizes me to say the unit it belongs to his office to select the commanding generals of divisions and departments of that the relations you choose to assume toward in officially and privately absolve aim from remaining these changes will be made public in a y few days, and they will not touch the department of Dakota or the military division of the Mis ri. I am, with respect, your struly. of Dakota or the military division of the Mi I am, with respect, yours truly. W. T. SHERMAN, General. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, ST. PAUL, MINN., April 27, 1870.

St. PAUL, Minn., April 27, 1870.

To General W. T. Sherman, Commanding the Army of the United States, Washington, D. C.:
GENEMAL.—Your letter has been received, detailing the reasons the President gives why my claims to a more important command should not be regarded. I intended, by my dispatch, to ask for a division if the existing divisions were all continued, otherwise for the department of the Missouri, if changes made it practicable—not as a favor, but as a claim to a command to which I thought my rank entitled me. As the President leads me to believe that, because I have not his personal sympathy, my preferences for command will not be regarded, notwithstanding my rank. I shall not be regarded, notwithstanding my rank. I shall not again open this subject, but will add, in conclusion, that I think it is an unfortunate precedent to establish that milliary rank, in time of peace, especially in the assignment of general officers to commands of divisions and departments, shall not have the consideration hitherto conceded to it. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

Major-General U. S. A.

The reference in General Sherman's letter

ngton. He went to General Grant's head-quarters, and instead of calling upon him

Hancock made no verbal response, but mere-ly touched his hat and passed on. Some time subsequent the two met at a wedding party, when General Hancock turned his back on him.

cock issued an order for the removal of cer-tain persons in New Orlears, a correspond-ence took place between the two generals on the subject, when General Hancock used lan-guage which was considered disrespectful and insubordinate to his superior officer. When General Thomas died there were left four major-generals—Halleck, who had been on the Pacific coast, and had served out a term of duty; Meade, who was offered the command as successor to Thomas, but with-out change of rank, preferred remaining in cock issued an order for the removal of cer

leaving Hancock just where he was, namely, in command of one of the most important military departments of the country. This affair was the cause of a voluminous for the committee.

The committee was addressed by Messrs.
Canaday, of North Carolina; Hicks, of Florida; Lee, of South Carolina, and Dorsey, of Arkansas.

Mr. Logan, of Illinois, having taken the chair, Governor Jewell moved that the times for holding the next meetings of the executive committee be fixed as follows: August 5th, September 9th and October 14th.
Adopted.

the decision of the President as a disregard of my superior rank in the same commission, but an older one, apparently as if it was distinguishable in principle whether General Schofield, a major-general, bad been given a higher grade of command over me, a senior major-general, or whether the senior bryader-general had been given that grade, or as if it were no serious matter to be overslaughed by a ignior major-general. to say that the principle involved seems to me to be the same, for a brigadier-general is equally eligible, under proper circumstances, to command a division as an officer of higher executive committee, with reference to mat-

ne flesh, an enterprising company can contruct a bench of the requisite proportions. It is pleasant it would be to know that the sages of an interesting book were illuminated by the gas of a sympathizing friend, and perhaps it may happen that light would be hed upon an old love letter by the light furnished by the author."

Several Men seriously Burned.

Bradpord, Pa., July 2.—The twenty-five thousand barrels iron tank of burning oil at Olean. New York, made an overflow yesterlow nim a choice of a department in his

command a division, might be placed in command of a department, while some one or all of the major-generals had divisions. "I have thus stated at length the ground of my complaint, and have, I am sure, established that I have suffered a degradation of rank in the matters of which I complain. I am told, as before mentioned, that the Presishould never be exercised except for valid public reasons. If such reasons are supposed to exist I certainly never have been informed of them; and, as I am loyal te my government and country, and have, I feel quite sure, discharged with fidelity my duties as a soldier for nearly a generation of the service, and was only appointed a major-general shortly before the differences between General Grant, as general of the army, and myself

drant, as general of the army, and myself originated, I cannot believe that any such NEW YORK, July 2.—The bodies of two more victims of the Seawanahaka disaster were found last evening in Hell Gate. One of the bodies was identified as the

One of the bodies was identified as that of Edward W. Wescoat, of Manhassett, Long Island, and the other was that of a male child, three months old. The body of Isidore Bloomington, passenger, and the body of an unknown man, supposed to be a deck-hand, were found off Ward's island. The body of a woman, another victim, was picked up 's-day. The body of a man who lost his life in the disaster was picked up of the body of a man who lost his life in the disaster was picked up of the body of a man who lost his life in the disaster was picked up of the body of a man who lost his life in the disaster was picked up of the body of a man who lost his life in the disaster was picked up of the body of a man who lost his life in the disaster was picked up of the body of the bo Mr. John Van Frease, an old and hitherto respectable citizen of Hot Springs county, recently eloped to Texas with a Miss Hardie. The old fellow left an aged wife, and grown children and grandchildren. Verily, there is no fool like unto an old fool. of carrency, was found to-day. General Grant at Kansas City.

Colonel T. T. Pitts, editor of the Austin Triumph, died at Little Rock a few days since. He was formerly a resident of this city, and his family yet make Memphis their home. Colonel Pitts was a generous, whole-souled man, and will be sadly missed by his friends. KANSAS CITY, July 2.—The reception committee left here this morning for Odessa, forty miles distant, where they met General Grant and party, and after an introduction by Colonel Van Horn, Mayor Chase made a speech of welcome. The train then started, and arrived here at twenty minutes past nine o clock. Notwithstanding the heavy rain an immense crowd was at the depot and gave the general a hearty welcome. The party, consisting of General Grant, Mrs. Grant and daughter Julia, and W. W. Smith, were escorted to the courthouse

THE BANISHED JESUITS

for breakfast, Great crowds were in the streets and many houses were decorated. After breakfast General Grant, accompanied by Governor Phelps and several members of the reception committee, left for Merriman park, nine miles from the city, escorted by the Draught Riffes, of Wyandotte, Kansas, and the Craig Riffes, of this city. The party will return at six o'clock this evening, and General Grant will receive the old soldiers, after which a banquet will be given him. During the evening the Flambeau club, of Topeka, will parade the streets and give an elaborate pyroteshnic display. A national salute will be fired at six o'clock, the fire and church bells rung, locomotive, steamboat and factory whistles blown, as a mark of respect fill be Allowed to Establish Themselve in Spain - A French Judge Declares the Legality of the Decrees-Demonstration in a Lyons Court.

church bells rung, locomotive, steamboat and factory whistles blown, as a mark of respect to the general. Many people are here from Mr. Gladstone's Motion, Allowing All Elected Members to Affirm, Passes the English House of Commons -Conclusion of the International Conference.

A TRYING TRIP.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL

Adjourned till October 15th.

on recommended Governor Jewell, of the committee, for chairman; S. W. Dorsey, of

Elihu Eace, Wisconsin; R. C. M'Cormick, Arizona; S. B. Eikins, New Mexico. Reso-lutions were passed calling for a meeting of the national committee on the fifteenth of

will be under the charge of General Logan. Governor Jewell and Secretary Dorsey were empowered to select permanent headquarters

Adopted.
Mr. Logan, having vacated the chair, then

mr. Logan, having vacated the chair, then moved that the chairman and secretary of the executive committee be instructed to prepare and issue circulars embodying the laws governing the eligibility of electors. Adopted.

The motion was adopted as offered by R. C. M'Cormick, to the effect that a sub-committee of three to which the chairman and

secretary of the executive committee be add-ed, be appointed for consultation with the executive committee, with reference to mat-ters pertaining to campaigns, and to report at the next meeting of the executive commit-

This sub-committee consists of Chairman Jewell, Secretary Dorsey, R. C. M'Cormick, G. W. Hooker and J. B. Deveraux.

This motion was carried, and the executive committee then adjourned.

ARKANSAWDUST.

New looms are being put

Hancock English Clingman is the name a new-comer to Little Rock.

Raven's Den springs are attracting considerable attention from invalids.

The water of Eureka Springs is said to be very beneficial in Bright's disease of the kid-

Mrs. Mary M. Clardy proposes to start a cooking school for the benefit of the young housewives of Little Rock.

Mr. Charles Francis, lately in charge of the Pine Bluff Eagle, returns to Chicago in a few days, on account of ill health.

Colonel R. A. Dowdle thinks he has discovered a silver mine in Searcy county, and is sinking a shaft to test the matter.

The Little Rock Democrat thinks the resto-ration of Jim Currie, the Marshall murderer, to society an everlasting disgrace to Texas.

Valentine Dell, the newly-appointed United States marshal of the western dis-trict, has entered upon the discharge of his

DUBLIN, July 2.-The famine fever is in-

A special dispatch to the Globs Democrat from Stockton, Texas, under date of the thirtieth ultimo, says: "Major R. J. Lawrence and corps, of the Texas and Pacific railroad surveyors, after a number of days extreme suffering from thirst in the White Sand hills, miracuously reached the Pecos river without losing a man, but with the loss of some stock. Wagons were abandoned at different intervals for forty miles along the trail. G eat suffering was experienced by both men a.d stock. The men straggled along, arriving at the river in squads from the morning of the twenty-eighth ultimo until the next morning. With the assistance of those who first urrived at the river, the last of the stragglers were brought in with ITALY. ROME, June 2.—The Turkish minister has presented to Premier Cairoli a note, protest-ng against the decision of the Berlin confer-AFGHANISTAN.

CANDAHAR, July 2.—Ayoob Kahn, with his entire force, from Herat, reached Farah a week ago. A column of all arms will move hence on Girishki immediately, to support the governor of Candahar. TURKEY.

of those who first arrived at the river, the last of the stragglers were brought in with much difficulty, as many f them when found were crazed from thirst, and had stripped themselves of all wearing apparel from head to foot. Some were found within one hundred yards of the Peccs river, where they were drinking the blood of an animal they had killed. Several others when found had blood in their canteens and were sick from drinking it. Some of the men were totally bind. On arriving at the river the poor fellows plunged in headforemost. The party congratulated themselves on their narrow escape from perishing on the plains. Had it not been for several of the most experienced and their bravery the greater number would have died in the sand. The survey was abandoned on the sand hills, but will the resumed as soon as the men and animals recuperate."

TUMKEY.

Constantinople. July 2.—The foreign secretary has informed the ambassadors of the powers that the Porte cannot consent to the cession of Dulcigoo to the encollment of volunteers is actively and openly proceeding.

MADRID, July 2.—Every ministerial and conservative, and the principal radical organs, deplore the carrying out of the anti-Jesuit decrees in France. The Spanish government has granted numerous applications for permission to establish in Madrid and many parts of the pennsula monasteries and Jesuit colleges. The greatest sympathy is shown for the Jesuits by the court aristocracy and all classes of society.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 2.—The accident to the Russian floating battery Kremel will doubtless deprive the Pacific squadron of her A great fire is raging in Reszan. Sarty houses have already been destroyed, and the fiance are spreading rapidly.

LONDON, July 2.—The Pall Mall Gazette says: "We understand a second confirmation has been received of the repulse of General Skobeloff by the Turcomars. This confirmation is the part of the P

HUBSIA.

New York, July 2.—The Republican National committee met last night at the Fifth Avenus hotel, and was called to order by Governor Jewell, of Connecticut. When the roll was called it was found that twenty-nine members and eleven proxies were present. Governor Foster, of Ohio, moved the appointment of a committee of five on permanent organization. Carried.

The chair named as such committee Chas. Foster, John Logan, J. M. Forbes, W. E. Chandler and S. W. Dorsey.

The sub-committee then retired, and during its ubsence the committee was addressed by Messrs. Frye, Hicks, New, Pardee. Gorham and Sturgis. tion is of later date than that of the Russian official denial." BERLIN, July 2.—It is believed that Turkey and Greece will accept the decisions of the supplementary conference.

The reports relative to the dispatch of English and French squadrons to cruise on the Greco-Turkish coast are not in harmony with the present situation without the present situation at the coast are not in harmony. and Sturgis.

A. titer look mittee on orgrezination appeared and stated their inability to report, and suggested an adjournment.

A. titer many two hours absence, the committee on orgrezination appeared and stated their inability to report, and suggested an adjournment.

Art mr. Chandler offered the following resolution, which, however, was laid on the tabe:

Resolved, That in order to aid this committee in carrying out the instructions of the National converted in the protocol. The continuous operation, a request is hereby made for the transmission to the committee of plans and suggestions, and suggestion of the Turkish debt to be borne by Greece and liberty of worship are among the subjects mentioned in the protocol. The content of the instructions of the National converted to both the Porte and Greece a collective one. The note will be telegraphed to the governments of the six powers, then telegraphed to their subjects mentionel and Athens, where it is to be signed by the cruise on the subject from any person prior to September 15, 1880. for the transmission to the committee of plans and suggestions on the subject from any person prior to September 15, 1880.

The committee then adjourned until eleven of clock this morning.

committee, for chairmat; S. W. Dorsey, of Arkansas, for secretary of the Republican national committee. The following executive committee was chosen: Horace Davis, California; James B. Deveraux, Georgia; John A. Logan, Illinois; John C. New, of Indiana; John S. Runnells, Iowa; John A. Martin, Kansas; Henry C. Warmoth, Louisiana; John M. Forbes, Massachusetts; Chauncey J. Filley, Missouri; William E. Chandler, New Hampshire; G. A. Halsey, New Jersey; Thomas C. Platt, New York; W. P. Canaday, North Carolina; William C. Cooper, Ohio; J. D. Camcron, Pennsylvania; G. W. Hooker, Vermont; John W. Mason, W. Virginia; Elihu Enos, Wisconsin; R. C. M'Cormick, spectacle afforded by the unanimity of the powers. Prince Hobeulohe replied that he tervently hoped their labors would bear good ruit. The members of the conference then LONDON, July 2.—Silver 52%d per ounce

In the house of commons last night, a mo-tion by Mr. Gladstone, admitting all elected members to affirm who may claim to do so instead of taking oath, was adopted without division, and the subsequent motion by Mr. Gladstone, that the resolution be a standing

will probably make another progress, between now and September, owing to the relatively small supplies expected here from Cuba and Porto Rico. Coffee is unimproved. The supply is about seventy-two thousand bags more than in 1879.

FRANCE Paris, July 2.—It is stated that the monks of LaGrande Chartreuse, manufacturers of the famous Chartreuse liquor, will not be in-

ien orders, one of men and the other of women, have received forty-eight hours

taneously with the presentation of the report of the committee on pleasing amnesty bill in It was stated there was a personal desire on all hands that Mr. Blaine visit the Pacific coast, and Governor Foster moved that a formal invitation be extended by the com-mittee to Mr. Blaine to do so. The chief judge of Lille has overruled the objection of the prefect to the jurisdiction of ordinary tribunals. In his judgment, delivordinary tribunals. In his judgment, delivered Thursday, he declared the legality of the decrees, though not directly in question, being challenged. It is for the civil tribunals to decide the point; and that the Jesuits having been expelled without any judicial prosecution, and the expulsion being an act not coming within ordinary administration fractions the case constant within his indicate. The western branch of the committee then met and appointed John C. New secretary, and adjourned to meet at Chicago, July 22d.

unctions, the case came within his jurisdic The bishop of Avignon offered hospitality to a number of expelled Jesuits, but on re-ceiving an emphatic telegram from Coustans, minister of the interior, his worship promised that they should leave the palace in the

course of the day.

Lyons, July 1.—When the public prosecutors recently appointed in place of those who resigned their posts as a protest against the anti-Jesuit decrees entered the court of appeals to take the oath of office, all the mem bers of the bar immediately quitted the court. There was a similar demonstration in another

Georgia Healthy, The Columbus (Ga.) Times has it: "Not cloud foreshadows the hereafter of Georgia, The enormous wheat crop of last year is completely overshadowed by the tremendous yield now being harvested. neither will there be sickness or suffering so long as Warner's Safe kidney and liver cure, and Warner's safe pills are to be found or sale at our drug stores."

> EMACIATION, dropsy, mental and physical reakness arrested by Malt Bitters. To all who are suffering from the errors and indis-cretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D., New York City.

> "Reading without Tears." If you would relieve your eyes of hurtful strain; if you would prevent loss of sight, or so soothe the light to your eyes as to render reading a physical as well as mental pleasure, use the "Diamond Specta

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Yellow Skim, Headache, Hestlessness at night, highly colored Urine.

IF THERE WARNINGS ARE UNHERURD, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED. TUTT'S FILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one does effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. A Noted Divine says: Dr. TUTT: Dear Sir: For ten years I have been martyr to Drasepsia, Constitution and Pile. Las foring your Piles were recommended; I was distributed in an now a well man, have good appetite, diseased perfect, regular stook, piles gooe, and have gained.

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